

BUXTON URBAN DISTRICT.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

FOR 1909.

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TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BUXTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you my Third Annual Report for the year 1909.

The vital statistics are not quite so favourable. The net death-rate is above the average for the last ten years. The infantile mortality rate is low, and the zymotic death-rate also. The birth-rate, however, is less than last year, when it was the lowest in the county.

During the past year:—

(1) The Sewering of Green Lane was commenced and finished.

(2) A Verandah was erected round the Hot Baths, and the Colonnade Flags re-laid.

(3) A Band Stand Pitch was made on the Terrace.

(4) The principal roads were again Tar-sprayed.

(5) A portion of Burlington Road was widened.

(6) The widening of London Road at Sherbrook was started as Relief Work, paid for by public subscriptions.

(7) The footpath diversion in the Serpentine was approved by Quarter Sessions.

(7) All privies remaining were done away with, and there is now not one in the district.

(8) Voluntary notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was adopted. Notification in the case of Poor Law patients became compulsory on January 1st.

(9) The much-needed sanitary improvements at Burbage School (boys) were carried out.

(10) The Public Healths Acts Amendment Act, 1907. and the new Bye-laws for houses and streets were carefully considered, altered where necessary, and sent to the L.G.B. for approval.

(11) The Medical Inspection of children attending the public elementary schools was continued.

(12) Chicken Pox was omitted from the list of notifiable diseases.

My thanks are again due to Mr. Taylor, Mr. Croghan, and Mr. Grieves for the helpful information they have always so readily given me at the Town Hall.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. BUXTON FLINT.

February 24th, 1910.

I.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres:—

Land	...	...	...	...	...	1,275	acres.
Water	...	...	...	...	...	20	„
<hr/>							
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,295	„

Population:—

Census, 1891	...	...	...	...	7,540
Census, 1901	...	...	...	...	10,181
Estimated, 1909	...	...	...	...	12,200

Inhabited Houses:—

Census, 1891	...	...	...	...	1,315
Census, 1901	...	...	...	...	1,838
Estimated, 1909	...	...	...	...	1,946

New houses erected during the year, 15.

Rateable value, £94,014.

Assessable value, £91,588.

General District Rate, 3s. 6d. in the £ (including 1d. for Free Library).

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTH-RATE, 13.1.

During the year 160 births were registered, or at the rate of 13.1 per 1,000 of population. This is an unusually low birth-rate. During the last decade the average birth-rate was 19.9 per thousand. Of these 160 births registered 87 were males and 73 females. Five children were illegitimate.

The birth-rate of the country in 1878 was 35.6 per 1,000. It has fallen steadily, and in 1907 it was 26.3 per 1,000.

The causes of a diminished birth-rate are:—

- (1) A lowered marriage-rate (the fewer the marriages the lower the birth-rate); about one-tenth of the men and one-eighth of the women over 20 years are unmarried.
- (2) Marriage taking place at a later age in life.
- (3) The great diminution of illegitimate births; and
- (4) Probably also an avoidance of child-bearing.

A low birth-rate means, of course, a higher death-rate.

DEATH-RATE, 12.295.

The total number of deaths registered in the district was 154. Of these, 11 occurred in public institutions in the district who were non-residents; on the other hand, 9 deaths of Buxton residents were registered in public institutions beyond the district, thus giving a net total of 152 deaths at all ages belonging to the district, or at the rate of 12.295 per 1,000 of the estimated population. Twenty-two of the 152 deaths were those of visitors to the town, and on deducting them, 130 deaths are left, which give a *corrected* death-rate of 10.655 per 1,000. The average net death-rate during the last 10 years was 11.672.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES, .245.

Only 3 deaths occurred, giving a death-rate of .245 per 1,000. One was due to enteric fever and two to measles.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 81.3.

Thirteen children died under one year of age, or at the rate of 81.3 per 1,000 births registered. Two of them were prematurely born, 2 died from congenital defects, 2 died from convulsions, 2 from wasting diseases, 1 from enteritis, 1 from gastro-intestinal catarrh, 1 from tuberculous meningitis, and 2 from tuberculous peritonitis.

The average infantile mortality during the last decade was 105.4 per 1,000 births.

ENTERIC FEVER AND DIARRHŒA, .081.

One death occurred, giving a death-rate of .081.

PHTHISIS, .737.

Nine deaths occurred, giving a death-rate of .737 per 1,000.

CANCER, 1.065.

Thirteen deaths occurred, giving a death-rate of 1.065.

PNEUMONIA, 1.065.

Thirteen deaths occurred, giving a death-rate of 1.065 per 1,000.

The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, was adopted by the Council, on the 23rd January, 1891.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, was adopted by the Council on the 6th of January, 1891.

The District Council has not yet been recommended to adopt the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, has not yet been adopted. It has been fully discussed, and returned to the Local Government Board for approval.

III.—REPORT.

1. OCCUPATIONS.

The principal occupations of the inhabitants are the keeping of apartment-houses and shop-keeping. Many of the inhabitants also work in the limestone quarries, which are, however, outside the district. There is no particular occupation which has a bad influence on health.

2. THE HOUSE ACCOMMODATION

is ample, and the sanitation is in every way up-to-date. Fifteen new-houses were erected. There are no common lodging-houses in the district.

No houses were closed through being unfit for human habitation during the year.

There is now a system of certifying the sanitary condition of hotels, boarding-houses, etc., and the certificate is valid for three years.

The date of the Building Bye-laws was January 8th, 1886.

3. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Three hundred and fifty lineal yards of sewage were laid.

The precipitation tanks, the clarifiers and the bacteria beds with their sprinklers, all continue to do their work well. This is proved by the last analysis, made December, 1909, by Dr. Barwise, the County Medical Officer of Health, which shows that the effluent is a most satisfactory one. The details of the analysis are as follows (*the figures refer to parts per 100,000*):—

Method of Treatment, Precipitation Tanks and Percolating Filters.

Albuminoid Ammonia	... ..	.04
Incubator Test (Oxygen absorbed in 3 minutes)—		
Before Incubation. A.	... ..	.187
After 7 days' Incubation at 80deg. F. B.	... ..	.187
Putrescibility, measured as Oxygen re		
quired. B. minus A.	... ..	Nil.
Nitrogen as Nitrates, the higher the figure		
the better effluent	... ..	1.25
Opacity, depth through which pearl type can		
be read	... ..	12ins.
Remarks.—Wet weather, no smell.		

EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED.

ALBUMINOID AMMONIA. An effluent should contain *less* than 0·1 parts per 100,000 of albuminoid ammonia.

NITROGEN AS NITRATES. An effluent should contain *more* than ·5 parts per 100,000 of nitrogen as nitrates. The nitrates are produced by the action of the oxygen of the air in the pores of the land or intermittent filters. The amount of nitrogen oxidised to nitrates, is the best index of the efficiency of the action of the land or filters.

INCUBATOR TEST. An effluent should be so thoroughly oxidised that it does not absorb more oxygen after incubation for one week than it does at the time of collection.

SHAKE TEST. A simple test, which can be readily applied, is to shake vigorously for one minute a bottle half filled with effluent; all frothing should disappear in three seconds.

OPACITY TEST. An effluent should be so transparent that pearl type can be read by a person with normal sight through a column ten inches in depth.

4. EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

The approximate number of houses on			
Privy Middens	Pail Closets	Water Closets	Slop-water Closets
0	89	1,885	6

Ten privy middens were converted to water closets,

Thirteen privy middens were converted into pail closets.

Seven pail closets were converted into water closets.

Privy middens were only converted into pails where sewers were not accessible.

The contents of the pails is cremated.

It is very gratifying to be able to state that privy middens no longer exist in the district. This condition of affairs is, entirely due to the efforts of the Sanitary Inspector, who has worked hard to bring about this result.

SCAVENGING.—There is public scavenging for the whole of the population. It is carried out by the servants of the District Council, under the direction of the Sanitary Inspector. The men are eight in number, and there are four carts; each cart has its own locality to attend to. The cost per annum is £980, or 10s. per house. The cost of scavenging pails once every week, or fifty-two times per year, is 1³/₈d. The refuse is removed twice weekly from the ashbins by the Council's carts, and taken to the destructor, where it is burnt.

The new three-cell destructor continues to work satisfactorily.

Two-thirds of the houses are provided with galvanised iron bins. During the year 4,244 loads of refuse, weighing 4,437 tons, were removed.

5. WATER SUPPLY OF DISTRICT.

There are 2,263 houses supplied with public supply. The water supply is obtained mainly from gritstone and upland surface waters, and is free from pollution. The present reservoirs are situated two at Lightwood, one at Cold Springs, and two at Burbage, and together have a storage capacity of 30,000,000 gallons. The Stanley Moor Reservoir, which is practically completed, will, it is hoped, give an additional supply of 80,000,000 gallons.

The water from the drainage area at Stanley Moor is filtered through Bell's High-Pressure Filters before being passed into the town. This removes the peaty matter and surface contaminations. In December last Dr. Barwise, the County Medical Officer of Health, made an examination of the water from these filters.

Dr. Barwise stated in his report on the results of his analysis that the free ammonia in the water was reduced from .004 parts per 100,000 to .001, and that the albuminoid ammonia in the filtered water was reduced from .020 parts to .008 parts, and the bacteriological examination showed the purification effected by the process to be 93 per cent. in the case of organisms living at blood heat, and in the case of organisms living at 20deg. C. the purification effected was 98 per cent. He further stated that this is a very high degree of purification, and compares favourably with that effected by the sand-filters of the London water supply. In the filtered water there was no trace of any organism of the B. Coli type, and it must be regarded as one of quite exceptional purity.

There are no houses with no supply within 100 yards.

There are no houses supplied from surface wells.

No houses are supplied from springs.

None of the supplies are liable to pollution.

No cases of lead-poisoning have come to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health either through death returns or informal notifications by medical practitioners, or by other channels.

One supply of water, viz., that at Cold Springs, is very soft, and it has been found necessary to add lime to prevent

plumbo-solvency. This method is in constant and regular use. The water has been recently tested, and shows no trace of lead present. The acidity is practically *nil*. Portions of lead pipes through which the water has been running for the last three or four years show no signs of being affected by the water.

6. ACTION TAKEN.

The Council has taken the following action with regard to places over which it has supervision:—

Lodging-houses	None
Slaughter-houses	Bye-laws adopted 1859
Dairies and Cowsheds	Bye-laws adopted 1906
Bakehouses (underground)..	Bye-laws adopted 1904
Offensive Trades Nuisance	Bye-laws adopted 1886
Factories and Workshops	None

7. SCHOOLS.

The medical inspection of children attending the Elementary Schools was continued during the year

In 1909 only the entrants and those leaving school were inspected.

The number of children inspected was 315. Of these 27 were verminous, 2 suffered from skin disease, 33 had defective vision, 29 had nasal obstruction from enlarged tonsils and adenoids, 1 had heart disease, 1 had deformity, 2 were backward, and one was deaf.

In the majority of cases the conditions were remedied, in some there was some effort to remedy, in others there were promises from the parents, and in a few cases the parents were unable to do anything. The average time, per head, occupied by inspection was about ten minutes.

In addition, 11,628 heads were examined by the Nurse, and 537 children were found to be verminous and 10 to be suffering from ring-worm. Twelve months ago there was no known case of verminous head in all the schools in the district, but children living in dirty houses readily get re-infected; 136 houses were visited.

Nurse Horrocks has again been of the greatest help in weighing and measuring the children and in following up the cases.

The Head Teachers, too, have, without exception, always given cordial assistance when required.

Up to the present time, whenever a physical defect has been found, nothing has been done as regards treatment beyond advising the parents to consult their own medical man about the child, but many parents were not in a position to pay for what was necessary, and it has been suggested by Dr. Barwise that a Children's Provident Club be formed, every child to pay 1d. a month (or 2d. a quarter). So far over 50 per cent. of the parents in this district have promised to pay this, and, no doubt, many others will. A local Children's Committee will have to be formed, whose duty, amongst other things, will be:—

(1) To see that only suitable cases receive the benefits of the Club.

(2) To investigate cases of alleged neglect.

Quite recently summonses were heard in four cases against parents for failing to remedy the defects of their children as revealed by school medical inspection. These were the first prosecutions under the Act (Children Act, 1908, Part VI.) in Liverpool. Three of the children were suffering from defects of vision, and one from enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

There are five schools in the district:—

1. U.D.C. Boys' School.
2. „ Girls' School.
3. „ Infants' School.
4. Roman Catholic School.
5. Burbage School.

The total enrolment is 1,514.

U.D.C. BOYS'.

This is altogether very satisfactory. (See last year's report.)

U.D.C. GIRLS' SCHOOL.

This school has 7 class-rooms and one cookery room. Enrolment, 410.

Ventilation.—This is defective generally. There are no hopper windows for continuous ventilation, but 7 Tobin's tubes. There is no cross ventilation except in class-rooms No. 1 and No. 5. There are not sufficient openings for flushing the rooms with air during playtime except in No. 1 and No. 5.

The teachers complain of the stuffiness of the school in No. 6 and sometimes in No. 5. The closed windows in No. 2 should be made to open.

Heating.—The school is heated with hot-air pipes, and on the whole is fairly satisfactory; but on many days the temperature has not reached 50 deg. F.

Lighting.—The lighting is extremely bad in No. 6 and poor in No. 3. The teachers complain of the lighting in these two class-rooms. The children do not sit in their own light, but in No. 6 they sit facing it.

Desks.—These are too high for Standard 2.

Floors.—Wooden boards now old and difficult to clean thoroughly; washed thrice yearly.

Cloak-rooms.—Not satisfactory. Not quite one peg for each child. The pegs are 12 inches apart, but the rows are so close together that practically the pegs are only 6 inches apart, and the clothes are touching.

Lavatories.—The same as last year. (See previous year's report.)

Closet Accommodation.—The same as last year. (See previous year's report.)

Water Supply.—The same as last year. (See previous year's report.)

Playground.—The same as last year. (See previous year's report.)

U.D.C. INFANTS' SCHOOL.

Number of Class-rooms, 6. Enrolment, 342.

Ventilation.—No cross ventilation in class-rooms 1, 2, 4, and 5. There are no hopper windows for continuous ventilation. One Tobin tube in No. 1. There are not sufficient openings for flushing the rooms with air during play time.

Heating.—Class-rooms 3 and 6 are very cold. In the winter months these class-rooms rarely reach 50 deg. F.

Lighting.—This is sufficient. The children do not sit in their own light.

Desks.—Suitable.

Floors.—Wood boards, which require renewing except in class-room 6.

Cloak-rooms.—Barely 2 pegs to 5 children. Pegs 12 inches apart, but for all practical purposes only 6 inches.

Closet Accommodation.—Insufficient. None for teachers.

BURBAGE MIXED SCHOOL.

No. of Class-rooms, 4. Enrolment, 162

The much-needed sanitary improvements on the Boys' side have been carried out during the year. The four pail closets and the urinal have been done away with, and four up-to-date wash-down water-closets and a concrete urinal substituted. The playground, which was uneven and very dirty in wet weather, has been levelled (as far as possible) and covered with gravel. The school in other respects remains as reported upon last year.

BURBAGE INFANTS' SCHOOL.

Number of Class-rooms, 3. Enrolment, 113.

Ventilation.—Not satisfactory. There are no hopper windows, but Tobin's tubes and sash windows. Cross ventilation is in existence in one room only. There are not sufficient openings for flushing the rooms with air during playtime. The teachers complain of the stuffiness of the school in No. 3.

Heating.—By hot-water pipes. Satisfactory except in very cold weather. An open fireplace was put in No. 1 class-room during the year.

Lighting.—Very defective in No. 2 class-room. The children do not sit in their own light.

Desks.—Not well adapted in No. 3 class-room. They are too large.

Floors.—Wood boards, bad in No. 2.

Dampness.—The walls in No. 3 are damp.

Cloak-rooms.—Remain as last year. (See previous report.)

Lavatories.—Remain as last year. (See previous report.)

Water Supply.—Remains as last year. (See previous report.)

Playground.—Remains as last year. (See previous report.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

The 3 closets on the Boys' side have been improved. The school is otherwise the same as last year.

No schools were closed on account of infectious disease.

8. NUISANCES.

With the exception of the thick smoke which from time to time comes from the Ashwood Dale limekilns and from the tall chimneys in the town there is no special nuisance.

9. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Details of action taken, after notification, to prevent spread of disease:—

On receiving notification of an infectious case, the house is visited with as little delay as possible, and enquiries are made to ascertain how the case has arisen—whether from another case, or from milk, or water, or drains, or school, etc., etc.—and steps are taken to prevent the other inmates from contracting the disease either by vaccinating contacts or injecting antitoxin or simply giving instructions according to the nature of the case. All children in the house are kept from school and the parents are, until danger of spreading the disease is over, kept from work if that work endangers the public health. Then, if the case is a fit one for removal, and the parents are willing, the case is removed to the Isolation Hospital the same day, in a closed van, by the Sanitary Inspector, who also takes steps to disinfect the premises the same evening.

In addition, in the case of a child attending school, notices are sent to the Head Teacher of the day school, the Superintendent of the Sunday school, and to the Librarian, informing them of the illness, so that they may take the necessary precautions. If the case is one of scarlet fever or diphtheria, the particular class-room in which the child was, is, at the week-end, thoroughly cleansed.

SCARLET FEVER.

Twelve cases occurred. All, except one, were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and all recovered.

The initial cases were imported ones mostly. In the early part of the year a child on a visit to Buxton, from one of the large towns near by, was found to be “peeling,” and was promptly removed to the Isolation Hospital, but

not before he had infected three other children in the house he was staying in. In another case the infection was traced to Manchester, and in yet a third the child commenced to be ill the day after he arrived in Buxton. On enquiry, it was found that the scarlet fever was prevalent at the school he had just left. Two or three isolated cases occurred towards the end of the year, whose origin could not be traced.

DIPHTHERIA.

Eight cases were reported in all. Seven were removed to the Isolation Hospital. All recovered.

ENTERIC FEVER.

One case occurred, and, unfortunately, proved fatal. This was the only case reported during 1909. In 1908 there was no case, and one only, a very mild one, in 1907.

ERYSIPELAS.

One case notified.

There were no " return " cases of infectious diseases.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DIMINISHING RISK OF " RETURN " CASES.

The house and contents having been disinfected as thoroughly as possible and the child removed,

- (1) the patient should not be discharged from Hospital prematurely.
- (2) Three days before leaving he should be given an antiseptic bath, particular attention being paid to the head, and be removed to another room free from infection, where sterilized clothes are provided for him.
- (3) Every article of clothing should be passed through the steam disinfecter before he is allowed to leave. Any article that cannot be sterilized should be burnt.
- (4) The parents should receive instructions that the child must not sleep in the same room, or mix with other children, for at least a fortnight after leaving Hospital; and
- (5) they should encourage him to spend as much time as possible out in the open air during that period.

Anti-toxin is provided free of charge for persons who cannot afford to pay for it.

DETAILS OF MATTERS OF DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS USED.

For ærial fumigation Formalin and Sulphur are the two disinfectants used. For each 1,000 cubic feet of space 40 tablets of the former or 3lbs. of the latter are burnt, producing formic aldehyde and sulphur dioxide respectively. The following day the room is unsealed and the windows kept wide open for at least two days. In addition, the walls and ceilings are rubbed down with stale bread, and the bits burnt. The floor is scrubbed with soft soap and water, as is also the woodwork. The liquid disinfectants mostly used are Izal, Jeyes' Fluid, and Carbolic Acid.

All beds, hangings, carpets, rugs, clothes, and other articles are removed to the disinfecting station and steamed.

The work is carried out by the Inspector's instructions.

Thirty houses were disinfected and 298 articles of clothing removed to the disinfecting station.

The Washington-Lyon steam disinfector continues to work satisfactorily.

METHODS OF CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Compulsory notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the case of Poor Law persons came into force on the 1st of January, 1909. During the year 5 notifications were received. Printed instructions with illustrations, advising what to do, were given to these patients. It is desirable that they should be provided with portable spit cups and also with disinfectant soap, so that their rooms may be thoroughly cleansed from time to time. In case of death the house is disinfected.

In the case of other persons (not Poor Law patients) suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, voluntary notification was adopted by the Council, and a fee of half-a-crown will be paid for each certificate received in the same manner as obtains in other infectious diseases, but as yet not a single notification has been received. However, it is a step in the right direction, for Tuberculous diseases cause far more deaths than all the other infectious diseases together; and Phthisis alone is responsible for one-seventh of all the deaths of the human race. The death-rate from Phthisis is rapidly diminishing, and there seems no reason why in the course of time it should not be completely stamped out, for it is a contagious disease and never arises spontaneously.

There is no hospital accommodation for the earlier cases, and none, except the Union Hospital, Chapel-en-le-Frith, for the advanced cases.

10.—FURTHER REQUIREMENTS OF DISTRICT.

- (1) The relaying of all the trunk sewers in the district;
- (2) Mortuary.
- (3) The consideration of the Notification of Births Act, 1907; and
- (4) A more satisfactory method of Food Inspection.

11. MISCELLANEOUS.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 6 slaughter-houses, all private, but inspected by the Council's officials. They are not visited regularly at times of slaughtering, for there are no special days or hours. The Sanitary Inspector is present occasionally while carrying out his routine work. The Inspector has no certificate in meat inspection. All the slaughter-houses were found to be satisfactory, and are well managed.

BAKEHOUSES.

On the whole these were satisfactory, but several might be improved. There is only one underground bakehouse in the district, and this was found to be well kept.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

There are 4 dairies, 11 cowsheds, and 16 milkshops in the town, all of which have been found satisfactory. Milk is, however, supplied from 54 sources outside the district.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 134 factories, workshops, and workplaces, including bakehouses, on the register.

Five hundred and thirty-six visits of inspection were paid to them, and their condition, with the following exceptions, was found satisfactory:—In 1 workshop there was overcrowding; in 1 workshop there was insufficient sanitary accommodation; in 2 workshops there was want of cleanliness; in 1 bakehouse there was lack of cleanliness; in 1 workshop the means of escape in case of fire was inadequate. All were remedied.

In addition, action was taken in 2 cases referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health

Acts but not under the Factory and Workshops Act (S. 5). Two reports (of action taken) were sent to H.M. Inspectors.

12. TABLES.

These form an important part of the Report, and show clearly the sanitary state of the district.

Tables I. and II. show the population, the number of births and deaths, and the infantile mortality for the last eleven years, with their rates calculated.

Table III. shows the number of cases of infectious diseases during the past year.

Table IV. shows the causes of and ages at death during the year 1909. Of the total 152 deaths, 53 were 65 years of age or upward. Heart disease was responsible for the largest number of deaths, and cancer and pneumonia were bracketed second.

Table V. shows the number of deaths and the causes in children under one year of age.

Table VI. deals with factories, workshops, laundries, workplaces, and home work.

Table VII. shows the number of deaths due to zymotic diseases during the decade.

Table VIII. again shows the immense amount of work performed by the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Croghan; to gain the information recorded there it has been necessary to personally inspect and in many cases thoroughly examine the sanitary arrangements of *every* house in the district.

BUXTON URBAN DISTRICT. TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and Previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.			Deaths of non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.		Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.		Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.	
		No.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	At all Ages.	Total deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	No.	Rate.*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	9078	200	22.0	31	155.0	152	16.743	13	49	8	111	12.227
1900	9284	228	24.3	23	100.8	156	16.8	11	41	8	123	13.248
1901	10247	243	23.9	27	111.1	142	13.857	7	7	3	133	13.467
1902	10511	201	19.1	13	64.6	127	12.082	14	10	5	122	11.606
1903	11000	237	21.5	24	111.2	133	12.030	16	14	3	122	11.090
1901	11300	230	20.3	39	163.5	142	12.566	13	12	2	132	11.681
1903	11500	203	17.8	23	112.1	138	12.0	10	8	4	134	11.652
1906	11700	211	18.0	15	71.0	114	9.743	7	6	4	112	9.572
1907	11300	195	16.3	17	97.1	142	11.932	10	10	14	146	12.268
1903	12100	153	15.9	12	62.1	119	9.833	7	7	8	120	9.917
Averages for years 1899 to 1908	10862	214	13.9	22	103.4	136	12.064	19	16	5	126	11.672
1909	12200	160	13.1	13	81.3	154	12.622	13	11	9	152	12.295

* Rates in Columns 4 and 8, should be Calculated per 1000 of Estimated Population.

Area of District in Acres (exclusive of area covered by water)..... 1235
Total population at all ages10,247
Number of inhabited houses 1,838 } At
Average number of persons per house 5.5 } Census
of 1901.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District. 1	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District. 2	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District. 3
1. Devonshire Hospital. 2. Wye House Asylum.	1. Union Workhouse, Chapel-en-le-Frith. 2. Royal Infirmary, Manchester. 3. Cancer Hospital, Manchester.	
Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.		

TABLE II.

VITAL STATISTICS. BUXTON URBAN DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of <i>a</i> each year.	Births registered. <i>b</i>	Deaths at all ages. <i>c</i>	Deaths under one year <i>d</i>
1899 estimated	9078	200	111	31
1900 "	9284	228	123	23
1901 "	10247	243	138	27
1902 "	10511	201	122	13
1903 "	11000	237	122	24
1904 "	11300	230	132	39
1905 "	11500	205	134	23
1906 "	11700	211	112	15
1907 "	11900	195	146	17
1908 "	12106	193	120	12
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908	10862	214	126	22
1909	12200	160	152	13

TABLE III.

BUXTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT,								No. of cases removed to hospital from each locality.
	At all Ages.	AT AGES—YEARS.							
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up- wards.		
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	8	...	1	2	1	4	...	7	
Membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever	12	...	6	5	...	1	...	11	
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	22		7	7	1	7		18	

Isolation Hospital:—ASHWOOD DALE, BUXTON.

TABLE IV.

BUXTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year, 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES, WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT							Total deaths in Public Institutions in the district.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.								
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Small-pox... ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Croup ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other continued ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other septic diseases ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis	9	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tubercular dis- eases	8	2	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant dis- ease	13	..	..	..	..	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	5	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	13	1	4	..	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pleurisy ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases of Res- piratory Organs ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal diseases ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases and accidents of parturition... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart diseases	18	1	..	..	..	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Accidents... ..	4	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Suicides	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other causes	73	6	4	2	..	27	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
All causes	152	13	16	3	4	63	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., IV. and V., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

T. BUXTON FLINT,

Medical Officer of Health.

February 19th, 1910.

TABLE V.

BUXTON URBAN DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes	Certified	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	11
	Uncertified	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Common Infectious Diseases—																				
Small-pox				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoeal Diseases—																				
Diarrhoea, all forms				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis...				...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Wasting Diseases—																				
Premature Birth				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Defects				...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Injury at Birth...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculous Diseases—																				
Tuberculous Meningitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis :				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica }				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes—																				
Erysipelas				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions				...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Laryngitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Suffocation, overlying				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	13

District of Buxton Urban.

Population.

Estimated to middle of 1909.

12,200.

Births in the year :—Legitimate, 155 ; illegitimate 5.

Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 13 ; illegitimate infants, 0.

Deaths from all causes at all ages, 152.

TABLE VI.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR
THE YEAR 1909, FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BUXTON, ON
THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP
ACT, 1901, IN CONNECTION WITH FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS,
LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

I. INSPECTION.

Including Inspection made by Sanitary Inspector or Inspector of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions (4)
Factories (including factory laundries) ... 31	124	—	—
Workshops (including workshop laundries) 82	328	—	—
Workplaces (other than outworkers premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ... 21	84	—	—
Total 134	536	—	—

II. DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	3	3	—	—
Want of Ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	1	1	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	—	—	—	—
†Sanitary Accommodation	insufficient	1	1	—
	unsuitable or defective	—	—	—
	not separate for sexes	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake-houses (ss. 97 to 100)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
Total	6	6	—	—
<i>No Home Work.</i>				

† Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by the Urban District Council.

V. OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories:—	
Failure to Affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	—
Action taken in Matters referred by H. M. Inspectors as reme- diable under the Public Health Acts but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5).	2
Notified by H.M. Inspector.	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H. M. Inspectors.	2
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates Granted during the year	1
In Use at the end of the year... ..	1

TABLE VII.

BUXTON URBAN DISTRICT, 1908. SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC AND ALLIED DISEASES AND THEIR PROPORTION TO OTHER DISEASES DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

DISEASES.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Smallpox.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles .....	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	2	2
Scarlet Fever.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever .....	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	1
Doubtful Fever .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Croup (not spasmodic) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough.....	3	...	5	...	...	7	2	1	...	...
Diarrhoea and Dysentery.....	...	6	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Diphtheria .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas .....	...	..	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Summary of Zymotics.....	3	8	6	8	4	15	8	2	3	3
Summary of other Diseases.....	120	134	116	114	128	119	104	144	117	149
Summary of all Diseases.....	123	142	122	122	132	134	112	146	120	152

TABLE VIII.

SUMMARY OF STRUCTURAL AND OTHER SANITARY WORK
EXECUTED IN INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1909.

1.—Sink, lavatory, and bath wastes trapped and repaired	29
2.—Approved gullies fixed in place of others of less sanitary design	55
3.—Complete systems of house drainage reconstructed, disconnected, and ventilated.....	27
4.—Complete systems of sanitary domestic fittings and accessories erected.....	10
5.—Water-closet and house drains (temporarily blocked) unstopped	27
6.—House drainage systems examined and tested with smoke, 26; with water, 17.....	43
7.—Water-closet soil-pipes removed to outside of houses and ventilated	1
8.—New water-closets provided and fixed.....	23
9.—Privies converted into water-closets.....	10
10.—Pails converted into water-closets.....	7
11.—Privies converted into pails.....	13
12.—New covered dustbins (galvanised iron) to replace insanitary and worn-out bins.....	100
13.—Offensive accumulations removed, mostly of an unsightly character	16
14.—Houses and surroundings fumigated, 30; (75 rooms)	30
15.—Beds, blankets, sheets, quilts, bolsters, etc., disinfected by formalin (of these 298 were further disinfected by steam	1489
16.—Yard surfaces paved, flagged, ashphalted, concreted, or gravelled	25

17.—Fall-pipes disconnected from roof-water drainage..	23
18.—Slaughter-houses regularly inspected.....	6
19.—Cowsheds periodically inspected (30 cows housed in such sheds)	12
20.—Dairies and milkshops inspected (4 and 17 respec- tively)	21
21.—Cowkeepers and purveyors of milk who live out- side the district, but who sell milk within it, registered	56
22.—Factories, workshops, workplaces, and laundries inspected	134
23.—Bakehouses and confectionries inspected	22
24.—The night-soil has been removed once weekly from the pails, and once every three weeks from the privies, necessitating 273 visits from the scav- enging carts	273
25.—The house refuse has been removed twice weekly from every house in the district; it amounted in loads to 4247, and weighed 4437 tons.....	4437
The number of inhabited houses in the district, 31st December	1953



